W. S. Carr,

Basin Plug,

No. 65,343. Patented June 4, 1867.

Fig. 2.

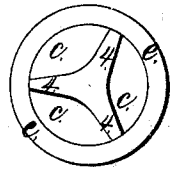
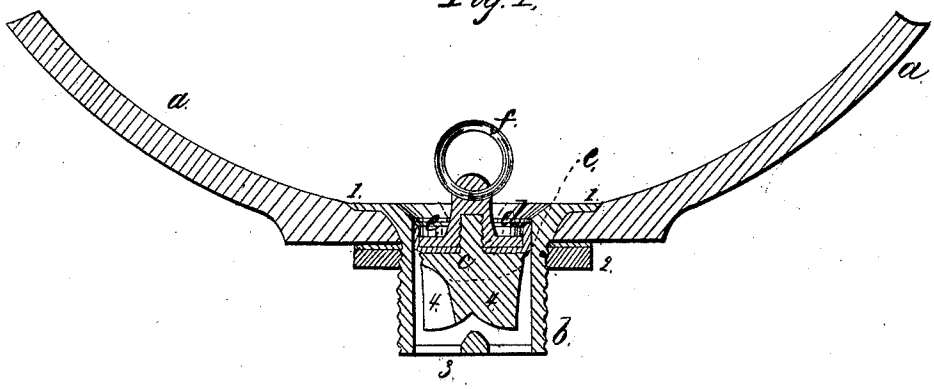


Fig. 1.



Witnesses;
Chas. F. Smith.
Geo. T. Pinckney.

Inventor;
William S. Carr

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United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM S. CARR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 65,343, *dated June* 4, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN BASIN-PLUGS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. CARR, of the city and State of New York, have invented, made, and applied to use a certain new and useful Improvement in Plugs for Stationary Basins, Bath-Tubs, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the said invention, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making part of this specification, wherein—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the waste-water way and plug at the bottom part of a stationary basin; and

Figure 2 is an inverted plan of the said plug.

Similar letters denote the same parts.

The plugs for closing the water-ways of stationary basins and bath-tubs have usually been made of metal ground into place; these are frequently lost, and difficulty is experienced in replacing them, because they have to be ground into place by hand while the bath-tub or basin is in its usual fixed position. Besides this, these rigid or metal plugs frequently become wedged into place, and the chain breaks in endeavoring to pull them out, and sometimes the plugs leak from a slight bruise, or from any slight substance getting between the plug and its seat. Solid plugs of elastic material, such as cork and India rubber, have also been employed, but they are liable to wedge into the waste-water way or otherwise become injured.

The nature of my said invention consists in a plug for a waste-water way formed with guides to keep it in an upright position, and with an elastic disk that is turned up at its edges or "cupped" by being pressed into the waste-water way. By this construction the grinding of the water-way to form a seat for the plug is prevented. The plug cannot become wedged into the water-way, and can easily be removed; hence, the chain is not so liable to be broken. Under all circumstances, however, the plug will be water-tight, even when pressed but a little way into the waste-water pipe.

In the drawing *a* represents a portion of the lower part of a stationary basin; *b* the waste-water way formed of a flanged pipe, the flange 1 being within the basin, and a screw-nut, 2, below the basin, clamping the parts to place; 3 is a bridge across the water-way to prevent the pipe becoming obstructed by large substances drawing into it as usual. My improved plug is formed of a disk, *c*, with vertical guides below it, as seen at 4 4, to keep the plug from turning sidewise in the water-way; but these guides are too small to entirely fill the water-way, hence the plug can never become wedged into place. *d* is the upper disk clamping the elastic washer *e* between itself and the disk *c*, and *f* is the ring, to which a chain is to be attached.

When the plug is pressed into the waste-water way the edges of the elastic disk are turned up, and form a cup-shape that is entirely water-tight.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The plug for waste-water ways provided with an elastic disk, and guided in the manner as and for the purposes set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my signature this first day of March, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAM S. CARR.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. SMITH,

GEO. T. PINCKNEY.